The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives prompt and complete information on important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Distance is a great promoter of admiration.—Diderot.

WHOLE NO. 975. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 40.

WORKERS WILL OUST SWEAT SHOPS; PAY RED DEBT FOR UNION'S HONOR

Cleveland, Dec. 14.—Strikes of children's dressmakers in New York, Philadelphia and this city was voted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention as a last resort to secure living conditions.

"We abhor unnecessary strikes, and will suspend work only when we are forced," said President Dubinsky. "We will make every effort to secure a peaceable adjustment, but if employers will not abandon sweatshop systems and persist in refusing to recognize employes' rights, they will force a strike."

The convention arranged to pay debts of more than $1,000,000 that were contracted by Communists when they secured control of the union and precipitated the disastrous strike of 1927.

Attorneys for the union advise that this debt is not part of the International's obligation, but the unionists declared that the debt shall be paid in full "as a matter of policy and as a moral obligation."

In a stirring address to the convention, Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., declared that labor agreed to forego new wage demands while the nation was recovering from the Wall street shock, but this understanding is but temporary.

"This does not mean that labor will not be prepared to take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to increase wages, to shorten hours and improve working and living conditions," said Mr. Green.

"The productive ability of the worker has increased about 45 per cent during a stated period, while wages have only increased about 18 per cent." This condition must be corrected, he said.

Replying to critics that the A. F. of L. has lost its militancy, Mr. Green said: "The American labor movement today, while perhaps more practical and constructive than ever before, is just as militant as ever."

The convention was addressed by Raymond V. Ingersoll, chairman of the cloak commission which has been set up by the union and New York manufacturers, following the recent successful general strike of cloak and garment workers in that city.

"I can give testimony to the great progress made in New York in the last six months," said Mr. Ingersoll. "In the last three years ending last summer, when the union was demoralized, manufacturers learned the need of a strong union to protect them against unfair competition.

"If there are manufacturers in other cities who have not learned that lesson, I hope they will learn it soon."

Textile Barons Are Alert To Union's Power

A prominent Southern newspaper reports that Marion textile mills are being cleaned of their filth, working hours are slightly reduced, small wage increases granted and mill village sanitation discussed.

Organized labor should consider these statements as a tendency, just as a physician's tube records a slight recession of the patient's fever.

The physician knows he will win if he is vigilant and his orders are obeyed.

The reported change in Marion is but a tendency that will subside if workers cease their aggression.

These changes are nothing in themselves. They are a concession to workers because of organized labor's presence. They would be withdrawn if it were possible for organized labor to retire from that field.

It is a tribute to trade unionism and is a denial of the claim of mill owners and their political agents that happiness abounds in these villages.

Southern workers will not be satisfied with such unstable conditions. They must be guaranteed by trade unionism.

Human aspirations will not be checked by running water in the homes of mill villages that are owned and controlled by feudal barons.

Southern workers will win if they scorn crumbs tossed to them for division purposes by modern Dives who give only as they are forced.

The curve toward better industrial conditions in the South is upward. That area is ripe for unionization, but this will not be an automatic process.

Every national and international union is affected by this awakening that will expand as trained trade unionists and financial resources are placed at the disposal of not only textile workers but to wage earners in every craft and calling.

There are numberless men and women in the South outside our movement who will aid us. We must prove worthy of this aid by ceaseless and intelligent effort.

The world has little time for the whimpering weakling and the pleader for sympathy. Courage and power—be it intellectual or physical—are alone respected.

COURT WON'T GIVE EQUITY AID WHERE BOSS BREAKS CONTRACT

Madison, Wis., Dec. 14.—When an employer violates his agreement and locks out employes he can not rush to an equity court for relief. Neither does such employer come into court with clean hands when he points to individual cases of violence that may have been done by one of these victimized workers.

This is the substance of a sensational decision by the Wisconsin State Supreme Court in reversing an injunction secured by a Milwaukee clothing manufacturer. The decision includes a tart rebuke to employers who call on equity courts to aid them in smashing labor organizations.

"Plaintiff pursued a course of conduct that precipitated a labor war," said the court. "When the tide of battle seemed to be settling against it, the plaintiff sought to withdraw from the field to which it had deliberately gone and appealed to a court of equity for protection from the consequences that naturally followed from the course of conduct it had deliberately pursued.

"A court of conscience will not extend its strong arm to protect one who has pursued such a course of conduct. It will leave such applicant for relief where it had deliberately chosen to place itself.

"Plaintiff started this controversy at a time when the employes were making no demands of any kind. When they were locked out they asked no more than that the plaintiff do things which it had contracted to do. After the plaintiff had started the controversy it was difficult to restrain the spirit of battle which pervades these economic struggles that occasional acts of violence would not be committed. The lower court found upon uncontroverted evidence that 'these acts though grieving out of the controversy were not instigated or authorized by the defendant union or by their representatives but were committed by individuals named upon their own initiative.'

"Even if the court could find that all of the acts which plaintiff complains were committed by the defendants, the doors of equity would still remain closed to the plaintiff because such a finding would do no more than to establish that both sides had been guilty of such conduct as to lead equity to deny relief to either."

Postal Deficit Reaches High Mark; Private Business Given Free Hand

Washington, Dec. 14.—The postmaster general reports a staggering deficit for that branch of government.

Losses for the fiscal year total $85,461,176.24, as against $32,121,095.80 the previous year.

Behind these figures is the story of ship subsidies that are now called "compensation for carrying foreign mail" and payments to private air mail carriers. The cost for air mail service was $7,000,000 more than revenue from this source.

Expenditures for carrying foreign mail is provided in the Jones-White shipping law. An American vessel of 20,000 gross tons (approximately 600 feet long) is paid $12 a mile for carrying mail to London, a distance of 3,341 nautical miles. This totals $40,092, which can cover all operating costs of the trip. A vessel of similar tonnage is paid $60,204 for carrying mail to Alexandria, Egypt; $81,432 to Capetown, Africa, and $117,792 to Calcutta.

These expenditures are defended on the ground that they permit the development of aviation and an American merchant marine. If mail revenue is ask for increased wages, however, the expenditures are not analyzed, and a cry is raised against increasing the deficit.

The Jones-White shipping law also provides for other aids to vessel owners. These are handled by the United States Shipping Board and are marked by little publicity. Under this law a prospective builder of a ship can be advanced three-fourths of the price out of Uncle Sam's treasury. This permits him to build a ship with a comparatively small amount of capital and then have the cost of operation paid out of mail subsidies.

These vessel owners are linked up with the International Shipping Trust that every Congressman Collette Seamen's law, reduce wages and reestablish the system of arresting a seaman if he deserts from the ship when it lands in an American port.

These vessel owners are in a class by themselves when it comes to whining a "hard luck" story, while they are given entrance to the United States treasury with wheelbarrows and scoop shovels.

Vessels in the trans-Pacific trade have a profitable decline by their employment of Chinese. These coolies are the most expert smugglers of opium and Chinese in the world. They will suffer imprisonment rather than reveal parties who profit by this illicit traffic.

STATE CAN'T DO WRONG IS MUSSOLINI'S DOPE

New York, Dec. 14.—The difference between Fascism and the American theory of government is clearly stated by Signor Alfredo Rocco, Italian Minister of Justice, in announcing a new penal code for that country, according to cables from Rome.

Signor Rocco is one of the intellectual defenders of the Fascist theory—that the State is supreme, and the individual possesses rights only as the State believes its interests may be furthered.

The American ideal is based on the theory that man is endowed with certain inalienable rights and that the primary purpose of the State is to protect these rights.

"The State can do no wrong," declares Signor Rocco.

The new code will be effective the first of next year. It provides for trial by default of Italians abroad and who are offenders abroad against the Italian state, if the Minister of Justice demands it. Likewise those subjects who have lost their citizenship may also be tried, even by default.

This has been the practice in Italy without the code, and is the reason for the Fascist League of North America in every American city which has an Italian population.

Signor Rocco explains that if Italy did not have the right to exercise former citizens and seize any property they may have in that country, failure to do so would be an incentive for impunity and encourage them to commit more and perhaps more violent outrages against the country of origin or his former co-citizens."

This is notice to American citizens of Italian birth that they will be watched and reported if they agitate against the Fascist state.

If such an Italian living outside of Italy becomes too active against the Fascist, he can be sentenced to death by a Fascist trial by default and the execution of sentence carried out if he ever visits the land of his birth.

LABOR AGAIN JUSTIFIED

Advocates of employes' stock ownership are as silent as the proverbial clam since the recent Wall Street collapse.

The extent of the crash will not be told—or even referred to. People forget and employes' stock ownership will again be trotted out as a panacea for industrial disputes.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly warned workers of the danger of investing their savings in such schemes, but this advice was overwhelmed by glib-tongued artists who talked of "depression-proof" investments. The crash showed that such stocks, even though they have a record of dividend payments, dropped as hard and as far as "cat-and-dog" stocks, that have nothing behind them.

Workers should keep in mind that there is no difference between stock owned by them and similar stock owned by the general public.

There is no dividend guarantee behind common or preferred stock, despite contrary claims. An employer may assure workers he will protect their holdings, but this promise is worthless in a Niagara of falling values, such as Wall Street just experienced.

It is against human nature for any man to throw money into a pit whose bottom is unknown.

72 CENTS OUT OF EVERY DOLLAR IS USED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

Washington, Dec. 14.—National defense and the cost of past wars consume 72 per cent of the Federal government's budget for 1931 and but 13 per cent will be used for social services, research, public works and similar functions, according to a tabulation issued from the White House.

The budget totals $3,830,000,000, of which $2,733,213,283—or 72 per cent—will go to national defense and the fiscal burdens of previous wars. The 13 per cent, totaling but $511,193,000, is for every social service. Only 8 per cent of the budget—$306,307,000—will be required for the normal departmental government functions, including $50,000,000 for the post office deficit.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS SELECT H. H. BROACH

St. Louis, Dec. 14.—H. H. Broach, vice president Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was selected by the executive board of that organization to succeed the late President Noonan who was fatally burned in his apartment in Washington.

The new executive will hold his position until the next convention, in 1932. He recently conducted nation-wide attention by his success in ridding New York locals of the brotherhood of undesirable elements.

The funeral of the late President Noonan, held in this city, was attended by labor unionists from every section of the country. The active pallbearers were: President Green, Secretary Morrison, Treasurer Ryan and Vice President Coefield of the A. F. of L.; President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department; President Jewell of the Railway Employes Department, and President McDorley and Secretary-Treasurer Spencer of the Building Trades Department.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., received many messages of sympathy to the family of the late John P. Noonan and to the trade union movement on the passing of Mr. Noonan. Mr. Noonan was chief executive Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Secretary Thorne of the British Trades Union Congress called from London: "Deeply grieved at untimely passing of your Vice President James P. Noonan."

SHIP OWNER'S BLUNDER COST HIM ROUND SUM

New York, Dec. 14.—R. Stanley Dollar, head of the anti-union Dollar Steamship company, declared he was not on one of his own boats when he sailed into this harbor from Europe on the steamship Nomadic, operated by the United States Lines.

Hawk-eyed agents of Uncle Sam were watching for smugglers. They found much dutiable stuff in the baggage of the embarrassed Mr. Dollar that he neglected to mention when the customs officials squinted around, as they are expected to do.

Mr. Dollar was ordered to pay the duty and also a stiff fine for his oversight. The transaction netted Uncle Sam $11,446,286, and the owner's bank roll was shy just that amount when he walked off the dock.

Mr. Dollar has operated a fleet of a dozen American flag ships in the trans-Pacific and "round-the-world trade. Practically one-half of the crew of every Dollar ship, exclusive of the licensed personnel, are Chinese. If he invited one of his own ships he would have a first-class alibi. These ships are notorious smugglers of Chinese and opium. The crew is always blamed. Coolies never squeal.

Eleven ships of this line that entered the port of New York during between Jan. 10, 1923, and August 30, 1928, were fined a total of $380,401.56 for smuggling narcotics. The heaviest fine—$146,650—was assessed against the President Taft on July 14, 1927. Government officials seized 890 tins of opium. The Chinese crew, as usual, were blamed—but they are still employed. Evidently these seem to have good friends in the Treasury Department at Washington, as the fines were "adjusted" and but $7,685 was paid.

If fines have been levied against the Dollar line by customs officials at other ports they have not been published.

PORTO RICO UNIONISTS WINNING LONG CONTEST

Washington, Dec. 14.—"Light is breaking for labor in its long fight against deplorable conditions in Porto Rico," said Santiago Iglesias, president Porto Rico Federation of Labor, who is also secretary Pan-American Federation of Labor.

"The speech at San Juan, Porto Rico, last week, by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., recently appointed governor of Porto Rico, is significant. He asserted that 60 per cent of the island's children is undernourished," said Mr. Iglesias.

"Newspaper and magazine articles are also discussing the frightful economic conditions which organized labor has protested against for 22 years," said the trade unionist.

"During all these years the A. F. of L. has aided Porto Rican trade unionists. We have pleaded with every administration, only to be told by politicians that a probe would discredit their party, and the War Department, which controls Porto Rico. It is indicative that other wrongs will be uncovered besides showing that children are undernourished and that one-half of them go to school without breakfast."

Mr. Iglesias declared that organized labor will continue its fight for a Congressional investigation. Such a probe, he said, will reveal unheard of exploitation by American and other capitalists who are draining Porto Rico of its rich resources and even refuse to pay taxes, while the land is taken from peasants. These workers are forced into the cities and are compelled to work for 50 and 60 cents a day—when they work.

TRUST'S AGENTS URGE RADIO AIR MONOPOLY

Washington, Dec. 14.—Congress should give radio regulation, including "all its administrative functions," to a commission appointed by the President on recommendation of the board of directors National Association of Broadcasters.

This call for a monopoly of the air, controlled by messengers of the radio trust, features a resolution passed by the recent convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at West Baden, Indiana.

Monopoly of the air and establishment of property rights in same is provided for in the declaration that the minimum of a broadcast license be one year, instead of 90 days, as now.

The convention was called for strong government regulations—by its handpicked commission—but objected to being considered a public utility "in the usual sense."

The following resolution, which if passed by organized labor, would be called "intimidation," was also approved:

"Your committee recommends that each member of this association communicate directly and personally with his Senators and Congressmen regarding these resolutions and watch carefully the actions of such Senators and Congressmen when any matters regarding radio broadcasting come to vote, to the end that the radio listening public may be fully informed thereon."

SEIZURE OF CAPITAL IN WAR TIME SOUGHT

Washington, Dec. 14.—A constitutional amendment that would take profit out of wars, is proposed by Congressman Patman.

The Arkansas lawmaker referred to the steel trust among 37 other leading companies as having made large profits during the war. If the proposed amendment is adopted and ratified by the states, capital can be drafted the same as man power in the event of war.

Legislation now pending in Congress alleged to provide for the elimination of war profits, but a reading of these bills does not sustain this position. Labor would be drafted the first line trenches, but profits would be merely regulated and extortionate charges made illegal.

FAVOR COMPENSATION

Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 14.—At state workmen's compensation act is favored by the Arkansas Federation of Labor. The executive board will decide whether the question will be referred to a statewide referendum, or whether the legislature will be asked to act.

OIL DIVIDENDS SOAR

New York, Dec. 14.—Stockholders in various Standard Oil companies are not worried over unemployment and wages. Their cash dividends for the last three months totaled $79,063,256. This is an increase of $19,836,875 over the third quarter of 1929. The total cash payments for the entire year is $269,645,227.

Mill Labor Proves Union's Value; Employers Make First Concession

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 14.—Organized labor's agitation in Marion, N. C., has already produced results, writes Robert Thompson, special correspondent of the News and Observer, leading Southern liberal paper that is edited by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson.

The correspondent indirectly advises labor to continue its fight by pointing out what has been gained.

"Whoever gets the credit—the six dead men, the union leaders, the mill presidents—things will be a little better in Marion next year," says Mr. Thompson. "The leaders in the movement won't share in the advantages, but they have proved their point.

"Long hours, low wages, filth. These are the claims of the strikers. Since they started their fights both the hours and wages in the mills have increased the wage scale 5 per cent and there are preparations to install plumbing and sewage in the two villages.

"Many of the strikers won't share in the benefits that have been brought to the mill hands. Some are dead; many are fired, the oustanding local leaders, and others have drifted to the chain gang.

"But, on this point alone rests the labor leaders' claim that their movement gained ground at Marion, the average of conditions in North Carolina cotton mills is just a little bit better, the lot of mill hands just a little bit happier because Marion workers joined their union, called their strike with more vigor than sense, but, nevertheless, fought for a fair deal."

POOR HOUSE PROSPECT FEARFUL TO OLD AGE

New York, Dec. 14.—The plight of the aged couple or individual who have descended from comparative prosperity to poverty, and who revolt at the prospect of entering an almshouse, was presented to the New York State Commission on Old Age Security by social workers.

The commission was told that these cases have become too numerous for voluntary agencies to handle.

Mrs. Matilda Levinson, who has been engaged in relief work for the past two years, said that persons of this type prefer suicide to charity and can be helped only by elaborate subterfuge when "charity" is the source of that help.

Old age pension advocates refuted the claim of insurance companies that group insurance and pension annuities in industrial concerns can solve the problem. It was pointed out that no business man has appeared to oppose old age pensions. The estimate by Frederick Ecker, president Metropolitan Life Insurance company, that the proposed pension plan would cost $75,000,000 a year was declared a guess.

The commission concluded its hearings and will prepare a report to the State Legislature on Feburary 1. It is understood that the majority of the commission favor some plan of state old age pensions, such as Governor Roosevelt urged when the commission was appointed.

GROUP INSURANCE NO OLD AGE REMEDY

New York, Dec. 14.—Group insurance is no remedy for old-age dependency, said Prof. Henry Rogers Seager of Columbia University, before the State Commission on Old-Age Security.

"I can see no prospect," said Prof. Seager, "that employers will consider it their interest to provide for old-age dependency. There is no justification for forcing such obligation upon them. Such insurance is not expanding. The employers solute the problem is too big for them."

NATIONAL AID URGED FOR TWO INDUSTRIES

New York, Dec. 14.—Government aid to the textile and coal industries was favored by the Taylor Society at their conference in this city.

The society is an international organization "to promote the science and the art of administration and of management."

The resolutions recommend that the policies of the United States Bureau of Standards and the Division of Simplified Practice "be extended into other fields and phases of business and industry."

President Kendall of the society stated that he was hopeful President Hoover could select some one who is familiar with the industry and that hours could be reduced through a conference with textile mill owners.

COAL MINE MISHAPS COSTLY TO PUBLIC

Washington, Dec. 14.—Every citizen is affected by coal mine accidents, according to statistics issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The annual financial loss is estimated at $188,000,000, which amounts to an additional cost of 14 cents for each ton of coal mined.

This is exclusive of lost wages, which total, in a typical year, $106,000,000.

GREEN URGES PROBE OF TEXTILE MILLS

Washington, Dec. 14.—In a letter to United States Senators, President Green urges speedy adoption of the Wheeler resolution, which provides for an investigation of the southern textile industry. Opposition to the investigation being made by the Federal Trade Commission is expressed.

Mr. Green calls attention to the following declaration by representatives of organized labor at a conference in this city, which was authorized by the recent A. F. of L. convention to consider the textile situation:

"We call upon the Senate of the United States to adopt the Wheeler resolution providing for an investigation of the textile industry in the South. We believe that through an investigation such as is provided for by the Wheeler resolution, the causes of industrial unrest and social discontent can be ascertained and all the facts regarding working conditions, wages and hours of employment in the textile industry can be made public. With this information available and widely circulated, public opinion will demand that justice be accorded Southern men and women."

WOULD JAIL EMPLOYERS WHO IGNORE INSURANCE

New York, Dec. 14.—Certain employers in this city cannot be forced to take out workers' compensation insurance until they are jailed, said State Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins, in Chief Magistrate McAdoo's court.

Miss Perkins presented the names of 250 business men who have violated the law. This is one-half of the total number found by the department to be covered during the month of October.

Violators predominate in the clothing industry and among garage and restaurant owners.

PROSECUTOR OF MILL WORKERS WILL BE WATCHED IN NEW CASE

Burnsville, N. C., Dec. 14.—Will Solicitor Pless be as active in the prosecution of eight "peace officers" who are charged with murdering six strikers as he was in securing the conviction at Marion of Alfred Hoffman, organizer United Textile Workers, and three associates who were found guilty of rioting?

Pless was so energetic against the four textile workers that he attempted to convict them of treason, sedition and rebellion.

Judge Cowper, who presided at the Marion trial, is directing this trial. There is so much feeling at Marion over the killings that the trials were moved to Burnsville.

The strikers were fired upon October 2 when they attempted to induce workers at the Marion Manufacturing Company's mill to join the second strike, following the company's violation of an agreement. The deputies were indicted, but it is significant that 31 bullet wounds were found in the bodies of strikers, killed and wounded, while there is no possible pistol wound found among the 12 deputies was a skinned cheek. Not one deputy could name a single striker who fired, except two who were killed.

The deputies are charged with shooting the workers in the back. Four deputies are on the pay roll of the Marion Manufacturing Company. One of them is under bond for being implicated and shooting up the union headquarters.

One of the victims was a strike sympathizer named Joiner, 67 years old. Sheriff Oscar Adkins, who had charge of the deputies, claimed he was unconscious during the shooting because of a blow from Joiners' walking cane. When the firing ceased Joiner was found severely injured and handcuffed at the sheriff's feet. He was beaten up before being thrown into an automobile and taken to the hospital, where he died an hour later.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS HAVE SHAM EDUCATION

New York, Dec. 14.—Pre-vocational education that is offered children in junior high schools was listed with other "educational quackeries" by Dr. David Snedden, professor of education at Columbia University in an address to a parent-teacher conference.

Dr. Snedden declared that the modern system of speed up in education. Giving students a preliminary vocational training was declared by Snedden, who said that in this age of specialization junior high schools are "too specialized," and that youth should acquire a general education up to the age of 18 before beginning vocational training.

WALL STREET BONUSES WILL BE CUT THIS YEAR

New York, Dec. 14.—Wall Street will reduce Christmas bonuses this year and dismiss many employes as a result of last month's crash.

Banks and other financial institutions that reaped rich profits by lending money as high as 12 per cent the past summer will also reduce their bonus. The dismissal of employes is explained by Wall Street's activities "resuming normal proportions."

Many employes were also bitten by the employes' stock ownership scheme, as these values floated into thin air.

During the past several years there has been joy in Wall Street because of Christmas bonuses that averaged large sums, but this year the contrary will be true.

SMALL BUSINESS MEN WANT CHAINS PROBED

New York, Dec. 14.—Independent tobacco dealers are caught in a cigarette price war started by chain stores, and they talk like trade unionists. The only difference is that the dealers ask government aid, while the unionists ask that the government do not aid employers by means of the courts and injunctions.

The dealers have forgotten their old war cry: "No government interference with business." The chains are driving them to the wall, and they want the Federal Trade Commission to investigate.

JAMES H. SHEEHY DIES

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 14.—James H. Sheehy, general organizer United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, died in a local hospital. He was 55 years old and had served as general organizer in 30 years. The funeral was in Boston, where he lived.

NATION IS INJURED BY WORKING KIDDIES

New York, Dec. 14.—"America has not even had the intelligent curiosity to try to find out what industry does to her children," declared Miss Anne S. Davis, director of educational guidance Chicago Board of Education, in a conference on child protection.

"We are doing scientifically and unscientifically bad industry is for children nor the effects of different kinds of work upon their strength and their minds.

"All intelligent people know that child labor is not economical; that it is fatal to the adult worker to have wages; that it is not in harmony with efficiency for the manufacturer; that it is fatal to the health of the child and to the physical health and vigor of the nation. Yet child labor goes on and children are employed in every line industry at 14 with relatively few exceptions.

"We have in the past worked for an eight-hour day for children in industry. But an eight-hour day has been set for adults in many lines of work and if eight hours is a long enough working day for an adult it is too long for a growing child."

MOSES URGED SAFETY; ALSO WAGE PAYMENTS

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—Will J. French, director California Department of Industrial Relations, goes back to the Bible and the Book of Moses, gives emphatic approval to these two activities of our department," said Mr. French.

"Safety first is called for in chapter 22, verse 8: 'When thou buildest a new house, then shalt thou make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence.'

"Chapter 24, verse 15, makes this call for wage payments, rather than attempts to defraud a laborer of his day thou shalt give him his hire, neither shall the sun go down upon it; for he is poor, and setteth his heart upon it."

WAGE LIEN NOT FIRST

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 14.—The Arkansas State Supreme Court sees no difference between a wage lien on a building and a material man's claim for payment for supplies.

Neither one should have priority, said the court in a decision just handed down. It is generally accepted that the loss of wages has a more direct social consequence than when a business man loses an account, but the Supreme Court of this state thinks otherwise.